FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Sub-Saharan Africa

Vol VIII No 110 *7 June 1978*

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Diredawa Railroad Line to Djibouti Restored	B 1	1/A5
Eritrean Spokesman: Eritrean Forces in Full Control	B 1	1/A5
ELF: Cuba Has Stopped 'Armed Intervention' Against Eritrea	B 1	1/A5

KENYA

Acting Foreign Minister Receives UK Minister Ted Rowlands	B 2	1/A6

SOMALIA

EEC Delegation Arrives in Mogadiscio for Education Talks	B 2	1/A6

TANZANIA

Paper Attacks NATO for Masterminding 'Dangerous Plot' in Africa [DAILY NEWS]	B 2	1/A6

UGANDA

Amin Welcomes Help Offered to Zaire	B 3	1/A7

CENTRAL AFRICA

ZAIRE

Zambian President Kaunda Arrives in Lubumbashi for Talks	C 1	1/A8
Kaunda, Mobutu Meet	C 1	1/A8
Further Report on Meeting	C 1	1/A8
Kaunda: Zambia Regrets Invasion	C 2	1/A9
Huang Hua Scores Soviet Interference in Africa	C 2	1/A9
Foreign Minister Reportedly Dies in Prison	C 3	1/A10
Envoy Denies Minister's Death	C 3	1/A10
French Foreign Legion Given 'Heroes' Sendoff'	C 4	1/A11
Prime Minister Noncommittal About Request for Belgian Paratroops	C 4	1/A11
'Informed Source' Says 1,500 Moroccans in Zaire	C 5	1/A12
Mobutu Explains Delay in Sending Troops to Mutshatsha	C 5	1/A12
Somali Minister of Mines Meets With Mobutu	C 6	1/A13
Prisoners Freed by Rebels Ordered Back to Jail	C 6	1/A13
Zairian Rebels Selling Their Spoils in Zambia	C 6	1/A13

WEST AFRICA

NIGER

President Kountche Receives Libyan Foreign Minister D 1 1/A14

NIGERIA

Obasanjo Pays Official Visit to Romania D 1 1/A14
[cross-reference]

SENEGAL

Senghor Addresses UN Disarmament Session D 1 1/A14
Opposition Party Rejects Pan-African Force Idea D 2 1/B1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Prime Minister Attacks Western Policy Toward Africa [TANJUG] E 1 1/B2

LESOTHO

Military Purpose in Cuban Delegation's Visit Denied E 1 1/B2
Diplomatic Relations Established With Cuba E 1 1/B2

RHODESIA

Sithole Interviewed on Ending Guerrilla War E 2 1/B3

SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Minister Comments on U.S. Policy in Africa E 2 1/B3
U.S. Realizing Seriousness of Situation E 4 1/B5
Foreign Minister Botha Meets Lesotho Counterpart E 5 1/B6

ZAMBIA

Frontline States Reportedly To Meet on Namibia Settlement E 5 1/B6
Zaire Rebels Captured in Zambia Disarmed, Freed E 5 1/B6
Joshua Nkomo Visits Poland, Interviewed by Warsaw Daily E 6 1/B7
[Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 29 May]

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23

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ETHIOPIA

DIREDAWA RAILROAD LINE TO DJIBOUTI RESTORED

LD061158Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] The rail link between Diredawa and Dewele, on the Djibouti border, has been restored. The line was disrupted during the invasion mounted by the reactionary Mogadiscio troops.

The resumption of the service was festively marked last Saturday when a train carrying patriots, senior officials from the administration of the Hararge region and members of the central government traveled the 220 km stretch of line.

Speaking on the occasion, 2d Lt Demissew Kassaye, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council called on the people's militia, the men in uniform and the members of the Issas, Gorgora, Haya and Itu tribes to exercise vigilance and protect the line from saboteurs.

Twenty-four bridges were repaired before service was resumed.

ERITREAN SPOKESMAN: ERITREAN FORCES IN FULL CONTROL

JN061304Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Asmara--An Eritrean spokesman has asserted that the Eritrean revolution forces are in full control of the situation in Eritrea and that all the attempts by the Ethiopian forces have failed. In a statement published today, the spokeman said that the moves which Ethiopia has been preparing for a long time surpass--in equipment and number of soldiers--the two previous moves which Ethiopia made in 1966 and 1977 against Eritrea.

The Eritrean spokesman said that the ruling regime in Ethiopia has massed 40,000 to 45,000 militiamen in the area of Aduwa in Taclai Province in addition to 10,000 army soldiers and a number of [words indistinct] artillery and paratroopers.

ELF: CUBA HAS STOPPED 'ARMED INTERVENTION' AGAINST ERITREA

LD061540Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Ad-Dawhah, 6 June, SNA--The Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] has pointed out that Cuban forces in Ethiopia have stopped their armed intervention against the Eritrean people following intensified international attempts to prevent such an intervention.

ELF gulf representative 'Uthman Abu Bakr told SNA that the front was now hoping to submit its cause to the African summit due to be held in Khartoum on 17 July 1978, and to the United Nations General Assembly September session.

Mr Abu Bakr on the other hand reaffirmed that the ELF rejected the idea of self-determination proposed by Ethiopia because it falls short of meeting the expectations of the Eritrean people, who wish to be free and independent.

KENYA

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES UK MINISTER TED ROWLANDS

LD062300Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The acting minister for foreign affairs, Mr James Osogo, has said that Kenya had no quarrel with any of her neighbors, and the government was always striving to improve her relations with them. Mr Osogo gave the assurance when he received in his office today the British minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, Mr Edward Rowlands, who is currently in Kenya for a 3-day official visit. Mr Rowlands, who was accompanied by his high commissioner to Kenya, Mr Stanley Fingland, said that Africa should strive to find solutions to her internal political problems rather than allow them to degenerate into armed conflict. He particularly deplored the invasion of the Shaba Province of Zaire and said that the OAU should do something about the security of the continent.

Both ministers discussed matters of mutual interest to their two countries, the current affairs, the Horn of Africa and southern Africa.

Mr Osogo was accompanied at the talks by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Nicolas Nganga.

SOMALIA

EEC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOGADISCIO FOR EDUCATION TALKS

LD061657Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] An EEC delegation headed by the director general for development and (?research), (Agustino Telefani) arrived at Mogadiscio airport this morning for a 5-day visit. (Telefani) said the purpose of his visit was to determine what educational assistance the EEC can provide to Somalia, both within the outside the country, particularly in technical fields.

TANZANIA

PAPER ATTACKS NATO FOR MASTERMINDING 'DANGEROUS PLOT' IN AFRICA

PA061646Y Paris AFP in English 1532 GMT 6 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 6 (AFP)--Tanzania today accused the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) of masterminding a "very dangerous" plot in Africa.

In an editorial, the government newspaper DAILY NEWS spoke of a "Western conspiracy to create banana republics which can minister to neo-colonial interests on the continent."

It added that Western powers, which met at the Washington NATO summit last month and which have just concluded a conference on security in Africa in Paris, were trying to decide how "NATO can massively intervene to stem the tide of revolutionary changes in Africa."

It stressed that the Washington and Paris parleys were a "direct follow-up" to last month's Franco-African summit in Paris where "France's client states agreed to the formation of the so-called pan-African defence force.

"The hue and cry from the West about Soviet and Cuban presence in Africa must be construed as NATO's pretext to intervene in the name of saving the continent from some imaginary Moscow-Havana bogey," the paper said.

UGANDA

AMIN WELCOMES HELP OFFERED TO ZAIRE

LD050834Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] News of friendly French-speaking countries' decision to help Zaire maintain peace in its Shaba province has been received with delight by President Amin. He greeted the idea because the African forces heading for Zaire are headed by Africans and have Africa at heart. He said such forces differ from imperialist forces in that, while the latter are only interested in murdering Africans at sight, the African forces would think very hard before killing their own brothers.

Field Marshal Amin was extremely happy to note that while a pan-African force has not yet been formed [as heard] by the OAU, friendly French-speaking African states have come out to prove to an African sister state, and to the whole world, that a friend in need is a friend indeed.

ZAIRE

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA ARRIVES IN LUBUMBASHI FOR TALKS

TA061140Y Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 6 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Lubumbashi, Zaire, June 6 (AFP)--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda arrived here early today to meet Zairese President Mobutu Sese Seko, it was announced. (Meanwhile in Lusaka authoritative sources said the two heads of state met in Lubumbashi, the capital of Zaire's Shaba province, today and discussed the Shaba situation.)

Kaunda, Mobutu Meet

TA061419Y Paris AFP in English 1402 GMT 6 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Kinshasa, June 6 (AFP)--Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire held two meetings today in Lubumbashi, capital of Zaire's copper-rich Shaba province.

The second meeting lasted 90 minutes. A joint press conference is expected later today before Mr Kaunda, whose visit to Zaire was not officially announced, returns to Lusaka.

Further Report on Meeting

TA061745Y Paris AFP in English 1736 GMT 6 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Kinshasa, June 6 (AFP)--Observers here considered that today's surprise talks between the two leaders would be "[word indistinct]" in view of recent events in Shaba, invaded by anti-Mobutu rebels for the second time in 15 months.

President Mobutu has accused Zambia of allowing rebels to cross over into Zaire through the border post of Mwinilunga, in the northwest of its territory. President Kaunda firstly denied this charge then subsequently admitted that he did not control this area. Western journalists were able to see for themselves members of the Katangan "Tiger" batallion retreating to Angola via Zambian territory after their attack on the Kolwezi mining town.

Mr Kaunda's trip to Lubumbashi comes three days after a visit he made to Angola where he had talks with President Agostinho Neto.

Zaire has accused Angola of having actively supported the Shaba invasion with the backing of the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The Zairese news agency AZAP today posed the question of whether Mr Kaunda had brought to President Mobutu the Angolan leader's reply or details of his position. The agency asked whether Mr Kaunda was coming in a spirit of brotherly conciliation to give to his Zairese counterpart Lusaka's "version of the facts" concerning the recent events in Kolwezi.

It would be a difficult summit where difficult explanations would be exchanged, the agency said.

The agency also reported that the reception accorded to the visiting Zambian head of state had been "no more than correct," and said this illustrated the spirit of the meeting. The local population had not been at the airport for the arrival, the agency said. The regional radio failed to report the visit.

Kaunda: Zambia Regrets Invasion

LD062022Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1600 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] [Dateline indistinct] AZAP-urgent development. Departure of President Kaunda. Lubumbashi: "There will be nothing againwhich could harm the good relations (?existing) between Zaire and Zambia," the president of Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda, said in Lubumbashi this afternoon. He assured the (?neighboring) people that his country is not an enemy of [word indistinct], and that it will do everything in its power to (?help) Zaire (?in) its present difficulties. In an interview given to the Zairian press in the VIP lounge of the airport of Luano [in Lubumbashi], the Zambian statesman indicated that he had, with his brother and friend, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, "very fruitful talks" which led to satisfactory conclusions. Asked about the talks he has just had in Luanda with President Neto, the Zambian president refused to make any (?comment). He stressed, however, that the Zaire-Zambia talks at the Lubumbashi summit centered on the rebel infiltration into Zaire, and expressed his regret that the Katangan ex-gendarmes should have passed through (?his country) without the knowledge of the (?Zambian) authorities.

Given the extent of Zambian territory, it is impossible to stop this, taking into account defense limitations in controlling all of the frontiers, President Kaunda replied on the subject of the practical arrangement he plans to make (?in the event of any) new invasion of Zaire by way of Zambia. On this subject, he made clear that the talks he had had with President Mobutu covered, mainly the [word indistinct] of Zaire. [Words indistinct] (?commemorated the) [words indistinct] should have been arrested then disarmed by the Zambian authorities in their flight towards Angola proved to [word indistinct] that Zambia can never look favorably on any rebel attack on Zaire from its territory, President Kaunda added.

Earlier, he had thanked the Guide Mobutu Sese Seko and the Zairian people for the fraternal welcome given him and his delegation during his brief stay in Lubumbashi.

On his departure, as on his arrival, President Kaunda, who headed a large delegation from his country--comprising, among others, Mr Kamanga, member of the Political Bureau of the United National Independence Party; Phiri, minister of the interior; and Lusaka, minister of foreign affairs, [as received]--was seen off by President Mobutu Sese Seko, as well as the local civilian and military authorities.

HUANG HUA SCORES SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN AFRICA

OW061704Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1600 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, June 5 (AFP)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua today strongly criticised the Soviet policy of destabilisation" in Africa, and urged Third World peoples to "consolidate their friendships" for a "vigorous riposte" to the USSR.

Speaking during an official visit to Zaire which began last Saturday, he said, "the victory of Zaire in its struggle against Soviet social imperialism and its allies should be considered as the victory of all the African peoples."

The peace required by the African and Chinese peoples to construct their countries was constantly threatened by Soviet hegemonism and its "Cuban gendarmes", Mr Huang added at a reception at Kinshasa city hall.

The struggle was long-term, but united they would overcome, as they had overcome colonialism, he added.

Mr Huang later visited Kinshasa central market where he was offered vegetables grown by Zairese peasants with the aid of Chinese technicians, and the worksite [words indistinct] parliament, constructed with Chinese aid.

Mr Huang had said of talks yesterday with his Zaire counterpart, Umba-Di-Lutete, that the two parties discussed ways and means of strengthening their economic and technical relations.

They had recognized they had the joint task of opposing the external threat of "Soviet social imperialism", he added.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTEDLY DIES IN PRISON

LD060941Y Brussels Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Nguza Karl I Bond, the former Zaire minister of foreign affairs who was dismissed by General Mobutu last year after the first invasion of Shaba and then condemned to death for treason to the state, and whose death sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment, is said to be dead. This is confirmed today in Brussels by a communique of the Association for the Protection of the Lunda Culture, the ethnic group that constitutes the majority of the population in Shaba. The former Zairian minister is said to have died in his cell less than a month ago. He was suffering from diabetes, but the Kinshasa authorities are said to have refused to give him the necessary care in his prison.

Envoy Denies Minister's Death

LD061843Y Brussels Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] The Zairian ambassador in Brussels has denied a report put about by the Association for the Protection of the Lunda Culture that the former Zairian foreign minister, Nguza Karl I Bond, has died in prison. The ambassador described the report as "crazy."

The ambassador also confirmed that Zairian Government troops do in fact hold the town of Mutshatsha in Shaba, which rebel forces claimed to have taken.

FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION GIVEN 'HEROES' SENDOFF'

TA062034Y Paris AFP in English 2015 GMT 6 Jun 78 TA

[By AFP special correspondent Shadrack Soko]

[Text] Lubumbashi, Jun 6 (AFP)--Some 600 French Foreign Legion troops were given a heroes' sendoff here today after recapturing the strategic Shaba province mining town of Kolwezi in southern Zaire from ex-Katangese rebels.

To crown the pull-out of the legionnaires, more than ten of the crack soldiers were decorated for "exceptional service" by President Mobutu at a colourful military parade outside June 30 building in the city centre.

But signs of the rebellion were still in evidence in Lubumbashi about 400 kilometres southeast of Kolwezi where rebel troops massacred about 1,000 blacks and 100 whites before being pushed out.

President Mobutu, wearing army uniform, was escorted by Moroccan and Zairean guards, with a tank nearby. Thousands of Zaireans turned up to see to their president and the French Foreign Legionnaires. As the Legionnaires pulled out of Lubumbashi, their place was taken over by Moroccan troops.

There was heavy military traffic at Lubumbashi airport, with the giant U.S. C-141 airlifting the outgoing French troops as other aircraft brought in Moroccan soldiers. Crates of ammunition and heaps of military rations were everywhere to be seen at the airport which was heavily guarded by the newly arrived Moroccan troops.

In contrast with the activity at the airport, the city of Lubumbashi emptied as night was falling, due to the dusk to dawn curfew imposed a few days ago.

PRIME MINISTER NONCOMMITTAL ABOUT REQUEST FOR BELGIAN PARATROOPS

LD062205Y Brussels Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Zairian Prime Minister Mpinga Kasenda held talks this afternoon with King Baudouin and Premier Tindemans. He had brought two messages from President Mobutu, the contents of which he did not disclose to newsmen. Our colleague in the television news department Christiane (Lepair), asked the Zairian prime minister some questions: [begin recording]

[Question] One of the conditions being made by the countries responsible for studying the Zaire case and seeing how to help Zaire was to stabilize the internal situation in Zaire, if possible. Do you think you have the resources to face up to that demand?

[Answer] Obviously we are in the process of organizing ourselves in that direction, and that is the reason why we have started a number of contacts: We have begun talks with some of our partners precisely in order to organize this security which the various sides are calling for.

[Question] Are you in a position to insure that security with Zaire's own forces, or do you need outside help?

[Answer] For 10 years this security has always been insured by our own forces, and you know that since we have had foreign troops at our borders--in the case in question, Soviet and Cuban troops--we have had problems on our border with Angola. And that, in fact, is why President Mobutu asked Zaire's traditional friends to help it face this situation which does not concern, (pause) which Zaire cannot, let us say, solve all on its own, taking into account the resources our opponents have put at the disposal of those whom they are using.

[Question] Have you asked the Belgian Government to leave the paratroops there at the moment on the spot?

[Answer] You know, this precise question is part of the constitutional prerogatives of the head of state. And the head of state has already spoken about this issue of the presence of the French and Belgian troops in Zaire. I did not come here to raise this particular issue. [end recording]

'INFORMED SOURCE' SAYS 1,500 MOROCCANS IN ZAIRE

TA061812Y Paris AFP in English 1806 GMT 6 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Rabat, June 6 (AFP)--Final members of the Moroccan contingent for Zaire left Agadir for Kinshasa today aboard a U.S. Army C-141 transport plane.

An informed source said that the contingent comprised 1,500 men, including 200 gendarmes. French planes helped ferry Moroccan military equipment, the source said. French diplomatic sources declined to comment.

MOBUTU EXPLAINS DELAY IN SENDING TROOPS TO MUTSHATSHA

LD062258Y Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] General Mobutu of Zaire and his government are regaining control of their country. The Zairian head of state denied certain reports put about in Europe, according to which the town of Mutshatsha is said to be still in the hands of the Katangese rebels. He also said that he had been to Bunia, in the east of the country, and to the province of Kasai, where, according to the Congolese National Liberation Front, trouble has broken out. General Mobutu says that the situation is calm in these different areas. He said this very clearly during a press conference at Lubumbashi. Here is the essential part of what he said, recorded by Radio France Internationale:

[Mobutu--begin recording] We have been told stories that at Bunia, in the east, at [name indistinct] in Kasai--I went there, and you should have seen the enthusiasm of the people. The army is in position. The state of emergency, everything is fine. We have put an end to the Mutshatsha business. Why were we a bit slow in Mutshatsha? We did not counterattack immediately because of the hostages. The day before I left Paris, I received a message from my general staff saying that a message intercepted from the rebels said that all the hostages had already been killed.

In the face of this situation, we could no longer wait. This is why I ordered the counteroffensive, solely with Zairian forces. All the pockets, here and there, liquidate, liquidate, liquidate. They went in, non-stop, until [end recording in middle of sentence]

SOMALI MINISTER OF MINES MEETS WITH MOBUTU

LD050706Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1237 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Lubumbashi, 4 June, AZAP--Cuba must withdraw its troops from Africa and quit the nonalined movement, because it is nothing but the lackey of a big (?power). This is what the Somali minister of mines, Mr Hussein Abd al-Qadir Qasim, said today after a half-hour meeting this morning with Guide Mobutu Sese Seko at his Lubumbashi residence.

The Somali minister, who was accompanied by the secretariat of his country's socialist party, Mr Farah, said that Mogadiscio totally supports Zaire's proposal to include the question of the withdrawal of Cuban troops on the agenda of the forthcoming OAU meeting in Khartoum. He also expressed support for the creation of a common African force. He recalled that about 4 or 5 months ago his country proposed the creation of a joint African command to face problems such as that of Shaba. He added that it is inadmissible that a small country like Cuba should come to our continent to obstruct the realization of the deep aspirations of liberation movements and to destabilize states like Zaire.

Mr Hussein delivered to the president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, MPR, a message from the Somali leader to the Zairian people following events in Shaba. He took the occasion to brief the guide on the current situation in the Horn of Africa.

Present at the meeting was the chief of the general staff of the Zairian Armed Forces, Brig Kikunda Ombala.

PRISONERS FREED BY REBELS ORDERED BACK TO JAIL

LD061652Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 0920 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kolwezi--[Words indistinct] Detainees, both civilian and military, who were illegally freed by the rebels at the time of the invasion of Kolwezi, have been ordered to return to prison within 48 hours.

The republican prosecutor attached to the Kolwezi high court states in a press communique that those who have not returned to prison by this deadline will be considered as having taken part in the actions [remainder of item indistinct]

ZAIRIAN REBELS SELLING THEIR SPOILS IN ZAMBIA

LD052004Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1835 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] AZAP, Lubumbashi--It was confirmed in Lubumbashi this evening through information from serious [word indistinct] and many witnesses who are reliable sources that hundreds of rebels, driven out of Kolwezi by troops of the Zairian armed forces with the support of the 2d French Legionnaire Regiment, have established themselves in Zambia after crossing the border. This they did to sell [words indistinct] pillaged. We wonder why faithless and lawless men who, after raping and killing innocent people, should be allowed to sell stolen items in an African land and to again (?rob their victims after they have died).

NIGER

PRESIDENT KOUNTCHE RECEIVES LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD061528Y Tripoli JANA in English 1428 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Niamey, June 6, JANA--Lieutenant Colonel Seyni Kountche, president of Niger, yesterday received Dr. 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, the foreign secretary and the president of the current session of the Foreign Ministers' Council of African countries.

Dr. at-Turayki is heading the Jamahiriyah delegation at the meetings of the Permanent Committee of Afro-Arab Co-operation which opened today.

Dr. at-Turayki conveyed to President Kountche a verbal message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the great Al-Fatah revolution.

Both sides discussed the latest developments in the Arab homeland and in Africa, and the steps being taken to lay the ground for the meetings of the Chadian Reconciliation Committee due to start in Tripoli.

They also discussed the ways of putting into effect the Sabha statement and the efforts being exerted by the Jamahiriyah, Niger and the Sudan for resolving the Chadian problem.

The JANA correspondent here learned that there was a complete identity of views regarding the condemnation of the foriegn intervention in the domestic affairs of Africa and the need for the africans to solve their own problems.

NIGERIA

OBASANJO PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO ROMANIA

For AGERPRES and Bucharest Domestic Service coverage of the official visit of Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo to the Socialist Republic of Romania, see the Romania section of the 5 June and subsequent issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

SENEGAL

SENGHOR ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

PA060327Y Paris AFP in English 0241 GMT 6 Jun 78 PA

[Text] United Nations, New York, June 5 (AFP)--One of Africa's most respected elder statesmen, Senegalese President Leopold Senghor, called here tonight for his continent to be made a nuclear-free zone.

Speaking to the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, he stressed that it was essential to include white-ruled South Africa, particularly since it had the capacity to make nuclear weapons and, because of its apartheid regime, was in fact a nuclear threat.

He urged Third World countries to overcome the frustration they felt at having little say in matters of global war and peace, especially in the arms field.

Mr. Senghor proposed the setting up of a special UN agency to control arms manufacture both on earth and in space, using surveillance satellites and other appropriate [verification] means.

He also called for a five percent tax on every nation's arms budget, with the proceeds to be used exclusively for Third World development under UN supervision.

The Senegalese leader deplored the purchase by some of the world's poorest nations of sophisticated weaponry far beyond their financial means.

Some countries bought rockets while their peasantry went without seeds and modern ploughs, he said. Others spent money on ultra-modern fighter planes while their populations were being decimated by simple diseases because of a lack of medicine and doctors.

The General Assembly session, he said, arosed a mixture of hope and dismay among Africans. War had flared up at seven different points since 1975 in Africa -- a continent which, he said, had been the victim of "the [word indistinct] genocide in history" during the three centuries of the slave trade.

OPPOSITION PARTY REJECTS PAN-AFRICAN FORCE IDEA

PA0614314Y Paris AFP in English 1420 GMT 6 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, June 6 (AFP)--The Democratic Party (PDS), Senegal's main legal opposition party, today came out against the creation of a pan-African intervention force advocated at last month's Franco-African summit in Paris.

The ruling Socialist Party earlier approved creation of the proposed military force.

In a communique released at the end of a meeting of its Political Bureau, the PDS said: "A pan-African security force would only strengthen the ideological splits" and "would mark the start of an arms race in Africa."

"Such a force, put at the disposal of (African) heads of state, runs the risk of rapidly becoming an anti-democratic means of keeping in power regimes disowned by their peoples and of blocking democratic progress," said the PDS.

ANGOLA

PRIME MINISTER ATTACKS WESTERN POLICY TOWARD AFRICA

LD062042Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1934 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Havana, June 6, (TANJUG)--Angolan Premier Lopo Do Nascimento has accused the Western powers of wanting to create an aggressive military bloc against progressive countries and liberation movements in Africa. He stressed that the formation of a missile testing ground in [word indistinct] represents an actual step towards this goal and, therefore, an actual threat not only against Angola but against the entire continent, because of all this, Nascimento stressed, it is necessary to discuss this problem in the Organization of Africa Unity. Nascimento added that Angola firmly opposes the operation of military blocs in Africa. He also said that the whole of progressive Africa should invest joint efforts against such plans.

In an interview to the Cuban GRANMA daily, the Angolan prime minister, who stopped over in Havana on his way from New York to Luanda, spoke of the UN special session on disarmament and said it is clear that the "imperialist forces do not speak of disarmament, but of the arms race." We must note that the Carter administration policy now, as distinct from its initial period, is more militaristic and in every aspect closer to the cold war time.

LESOTHO

MILITARY PURPOSE IN CUBAN DELEGATION'S VISIT DENIED

LD061250Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1040 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Maseru--A spokesman for the office of the Lesotho prime minister yesterday denied South African newspaper reports that the five-man Cuban mission which visited Lesotho last week discussed any military aid for the mountain kingdom.

In a statement broadcast over Radio Lesotho it was a familiarisation of the Government of Lesotho." [sentence as received]

He added that the purpose of the Cubans' visit "had therefore been entirely peaceful and any other suggestions in the South African mass media was not only irrelevant but also cheap speculation."

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH CUBA

LD070904Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Cuba has announced that it has established diplomatic relations with Lesotho. The official Cuban newspaper GRANMA also said Lesotho had agreed to promote cultural and commercial ties with Cuba. Relations will be at ambassadorial level. Cuba now has diplomatic relations with all black-ruled countries in southern Africa.

RHODESIA

SITHOLE INTERVIEWED ON ENDING GUERRILLA WAR

LD061054Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1613 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Text] The ZANU president and member of the Executive Council, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole says it is the council's intention to end the war as quickly as possible. Newsreel asked him what difficulties are being encountered in this regard.

[Sithole--begin recording] There is the question of fear which is quite obvious on both sides of the warring factions. But our problem is not one of the acceptance of the agreement or the transitional government by the guerrilla forces. Most of them, especially the Azania forces, accept the agreement as well as the transitional government. But what is still undecided is how these people will be treated. In other words, we are working out quietly the mechanics of a cease-fire. We want an effective cease-fire. Now we are quite confident that in the not too distant future the country will be able to see for itself when deescalation of the present armed struggle begins to take place. One cannot say for sure that this will happen on a specific date but one should be hopeful that the next 6 or 8 weeks should see an appreciable deescalation of the war.

[Interviewer] In a future Zimbabwe government do you see a greater or lesser part taken by the white soldiers in this country?

[Answer] In a future Zimbabwe we expect that the army will, in pursuance of our policy of nonracialism, consist of blacks and whites, Asians and coloreds. All those who will be prepared to swear an oath of allegiance to the new state, to the new constitution, will form the members of that army. This is to say even the Rhodesian security forces, who are presently in a strong position, and the guerrillas also, who would like to be members of this army, must swear an oath of allegiance to the new constitution or to the new state. So there is room, in terms of our doctrine of non-racialism, for both black and white soldiers in the Zimbabwe National Army. [end recording]

SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY IN AFRICA

LD061240Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1020 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Pretoria, House of Assembly--The United States appeared to be promoting a policy which would leave the whites in a subordinate decision-making role in South Africa, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday. Speaking during the debate on his budget vote, Mr Botha called on the U.S. Government to state clearly it was not seeking a solution based on black majority rule in South Africa in one constitutional entity.

Reviewing South Africa-United States relations, he also challenged the Carter administration's view of Marxist penetration in Africa. The U.S. Government had concluded that relations with a white South African Government at the expense of relations elsewhere in Africa were not in its interests.

"South Africa's internal policies are irreconcilable with American policies and the dignity of man, and there are not enough reasons to soft-peddle on this issue," was the view taken. The United States' policy, as expressed by Vice President Walter Mondale after discussions with the South African Government in Vienna last year, was that the only acceptable policy for good relations with South Africa was one of black majority rule in one geographic entity. Mr. Botha said that efforts had since been made to move away from what he termed "this extremist statement."

"We welcome these efforts, but we are still awaiting a clear expression that the United States is not seeking a solution in South Africa of black majority rule in one constitutional entity.

"On the basis of what we know of U.S. policy vis-a-vis South Africa, we must conclude that the whites must, in due course, accept a subordinate role in the decision-making process, or that their presence would only be tolerated in order to keep the economy going," he said.

Mr. Botha said he did not intend reviewing South Africa's relations with Western countries generally as, with minor differences, these were largely the same as the country's relations with the Western leader, the United States. Relations with the United States, so important for the immediate future, had to be seen in the context of the principles and qualities of the Carter administration which came to power in January last year. The United States administration saw the balance of advantage lying in Western technological advantage, which underdeveloped countries and even communist states required. It therefore did not try to counter each and every communist initiative, feeling that realities would sooner or later compel all countries to seek cooperation with the West.

"Anti-Marxism and anti-communism are not necessarily regarded as a virtue in the United States any longer. This is a fact, painful as it might be."

The Carter administration also felt the Soviet Union would eventually over-extend itself in Africa.

"Sooner or later African governments brought into being by Russian subversion would become disillusioned and get rid of the Russians and Cubans.

"There might be merit in this argument, but then only from the American point of view and not from the African point of view," he said.

"The moderate African leader sees years and years of Soviet domination, and it is not enough if a new position arises from the devastation and suffering inherent in Russian domination."

The Carter administration, which had made human rights an important, if not the main, pillar in its foreign policy, had its eye on re-election in 1980.

"It is falling over backward not to forfeit the support of black American voters.

"It is sensitive to any friendly relations with white South Africa, and there is a feeling that South Africa is the enemy of the black man everywhere.

"This is not only an enormous error, but in the process an enormous injustice is perpetrated against all South Africans, white and black. We must all pay the price."

Mr. Pik Botha also said that while there had been some positive developments in South Africa's relations with the United States, a further deterioration could not be ruled out.

Mr. Botha, referring to his earlier criticism of some aspects of United States policy towards the republic, said his remarks would be incomplete without mentioning some positive elements.

"There are those in the United States and elsewhere who would like to see an improvement in our relationships, and we are working towards it."

There had been some "positive and constructive" statements by the United States administration, including President Carter, about Russian and Cuban activities in Africa.

Never before, however, had the radical elements in the United States media and anti-South African organizations succeeded in injecting so much emotion into American relations with South Africa.

"It is clear that the pressures on South Africa emanate from many spheres in the United States, both official and unofficial.

"We must not be under any illusions about this--there is no indication as yet that the position will improve in the foreseeable future.

"On the contrary, we cannot rule out a further deterioration.

"We on our side must do everything possible to arrest this trend.

"I am not suggesting we abandon our principles, but we must intensify our efforts to convince United States officials of the realities of the situation we are facing in Africa and the role we are called on to play in this regard.

U.S. Realizing Seriousness of Situation

LD0609577 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr. Roelof Botha, says threats of economic sanctions and efforts to stop investment in South Africa are frustrating South Africa's own efforts to improve the living conditions of her people. Speaking in parliament in Cape Town, Mr. Botha said the United States was constantly urging South Africa to improve the living standards of her people and was pressing for better education, training and housing and for higher salaries. But all this required vast amounts of money which could only be generated through economic growth. Mr. Botha said in the United States, the move away from racial discrimination had gone hand in hand with economic improvement and progress. The situation would be the same in South Africa. In other words, said Mr. Botha, those who were opposed to racism should invest in South Africa. The foreign minister said that the hostility which had been shown toward South Africa last year had dwindled, particularly in moderate Africa because of the constructive role and efforts of the South African Government.

Mr. Botha also said that there were encouraging signs that the American Government had begun to realize the seriousness of the communist onslaught on Africa, including the invasion of Zaire. He said he hoped moderate African countries realized what they were doing by allowing in the Cubans.

FOREIGN MINISTER BOTHA MEETS LESOTHO COUNTERPART

LD051210Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1014 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Pretoria--The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and his Lesotho counterpart, Mr C.D. Molapo, met here on Saturday for the third time since June 1, 1977, a foreign affairs spokesman announced here.

The spokesman said the meeting was a continuation of the discussions on issues of mutual concern in southern Africa.

Also present on Saturday were the minister of justice, police and prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, and senior officials of both countries.

"As before, the discussions took place in a frank and cordial atmosphere and it was agreed that it would be to the benefit of both countries to maintain regular contact," the spokesman said.

ZAMBIA

FRONTLINE STATES REPORTEDLY TO MEET ON NAMIBIA SETTLEMENT

PA061649Y Paris AFP in English 1614 GMT 6 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpt] Lusaka, June 6 (AFP)--Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and the South-West Africa Peoples Organization will meet here soon to consider resuming talks on Western proposals for a Namibian settlement, a reliable source said today.

The meeting might take place as early as the end of the week, the source said. The proposals under consideration were put forward by Western members of the United Nations Security Council.

ZAIRE REBELS CAPTURED IN ZAMBIA DISARMED, FREED

TA031336Y Paris AFP in English 1320 GMT 3 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Lusaka, June 3 (AFP)--Rebels captured by Zambian forces while fleeing from Zaire's troubled Shaba province to Angola through northwest Zambia have been freed after being disarmed, the TIMES OF ZAMBIA reported today. It said that more than 70 former Katangese gendarmes who had strayed into Zambian territory and had been detained by police in the small Zambian town of Mwinilunga, were escorted late on Wednesday back to the "border," without specifying whether it was the one with Zambia or that with Angola.

There was no official confirmation of the report.

Zairese rebels who invaded part of the Shaba province before being driven out by French, Belgian and Zairese forces earlier this month have their rear bases and training camps in eastern Angola

The bulk of this invading force retreated to their Angolan bases using northwestern Zambia as a short cut. Last week Zambian Army and police began surveillance operations in the border area between Angola, Zambia and Zaire. Their task was made difficult by the fact that the area is inhabited by Lunda tribesmen who make the majority of recruits for Zairese insurgent groups opposed to President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Travellers reaching here yesterday from the border area said that Zambian forces had stepped up their surveillance, but that scattered groups of Zairese rebels were still picking their way through the bush of northwest Zambia on their way back to Angola.

JOSHUA NKOMO VISITS POLAND, INTERVIEWED BY WARSAW DAILY

AU011535Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 78 p 7 AU

[J. Lobman's interview with Joshua Nkomo, deputy chairman of the Zimbabwe African People's Union: "As a part of the progressive front, we fight to eliminate evil forces in the world--Joshua Nkomo about the Zimbabwe people's struggle and about his visit to Poland"; date not given]

[Text] A delegation of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the organization leading the struggle of the Zimbabwe people against Smith's racist regime, is now in our country. Joshua Nkomo, head of the delegation, cochairman of the front and deputy chairman of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), gave an interview to a TRYBUNA LUDU representative, highlighting topical problems concerning the Zimbabwe struggle and the delegation's visit to Poland.

[Question] Mr Chairman, how do you assess the present situation in Zimbabwe, particularly in light of the so-called internal agreement and of the Anglo-American proposals to settle the situation in your country?

[Answer] The Salisbury agreement is of no significance. This is Smith's agreement with three people--Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau--who have sold him their souls against the interests of the Zimbabwe people. The three have resolved to assist Smith. It is not Smith who helps them attain power but they are who help him retain it. Since that agreement, nothing has changed in my country. The detentions and murders of patriots continue and the practice of resettling people in special villages--we call them what they really are: concentration camps--is continuing. Smith is continuing the genocidal action against the Zimbabwe people and those individuals are helping him. Thus nothing has changed and even if two of those people are clergymen (Muzorewa is a bishop and Sithole a pastor), Smith's regime continues to be the same evil system as before.

Our discussions with the British and the Americans have brought us to sad conclusions. We have seen that the British and the Americans do not intend to put an end to minority rule in Zimbabwe. Their proposals actually lead not to the handover of power to the African majority but are aimed at the destruction of the Patriotic Front by the hands of the front itself. This we will not and cannot accept.

Thus the struggle continues. I do not doubt that it will end in the handover of power by the minority to the majority. I would like to emphasize that we do not mean to eliminate the minority. We are not racists. We do not fight the whites. We fight the fascist and racist system, for the formation of a democratic state guaranteeing his rights, equal rights to everyone.

[Question] Mr Chairman, how do you assess the assistance given to your struggle by African and socialist countries?

[Answer] We enjoy the assistance of African countries, the socialist states and some mass organizations in Latin American and Asian countries. This is not direct assistance, as in the case of Angola. This is cooperation in the fight against the enemies of mankind in the struggle against fascism racism and colonialism. This is a sector of the struggle waged by progressive forces to eliminate evil forces in the world, like that waged in 1939-45. This is precisely why I prefer not to speak about assistance but about cooperation in the struggle against the enemies of mankind. This cooperation is of great importance for us.

[Question] What objectives does the front delegation have in our country and what are your impressions about Poland?

[Answer] Poland is among the countries with whom we have had friendly contacts for a long time. I have long been looking forward to seeing your country. Nonetheless, this is my first visit here. I spent 11 years in prison. I was unable to come sooner. But my associates kept me informed about the cordiality cherished by the Poles for our movement. I know how much Poland has done, not only for us, but also for other liberation movements. I was looking forward to meeting the Polish leaders and to personally inform them about the situation of our struggle and about its prospects.

As a young boy, I read with sorrow about the Polish tragedy when the Hitlerite fascists invaded your country. On my way here I did not expect to see Poland so wonderfully restored. The determination of the leadership and the population has made it possible to achieve very much in a short time. It is really wonderful that people were able to restore their cities and villages to such an extent that today Poland looks like any normal country, if not better, than many other countries. This is an achievement of the entire nation and of its unity. When we are free, I would like to unite our society and to build in our country the way you did it yourselves, the Poles.

[Sobman] Thank you, Mr Chairman, and on behalf of our readers, I wish you successes in the struggle and an early attainment of your noble goals.

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